

ADDITIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA
STOCK REGISTER.

DEVON BULL.

CCVII.—GRAND MASTER. Calved June 5th 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire Curly Prince 86 G. S. 183.

Dam Tulip 117 by Havelock 106.

gr d Maid of Miller Hill 104 by 160.

g gr d Lady Anne 101 by 148.

DEVON HEIFERS.

CCIII.—FUCHSIA. Calved May 23rd, 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire President 120 g s Hartland 2nd

Dam Primrose 102 by Wilmot 150

gr d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 148.

g gr d Fancy 148 by Don Juan (347)

CCIV.—TRILIUM. Calved May 27th, 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire President 120, g s Hartland 2nd

Dam Lady Pink 103 by Wilmot 150

gr d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 148.

g gr d Fancy 148 by Don Juan (347)

CCV.—ACACIA. Calved June 11th, 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire Prince Alexander 122 g s — 156

Dam Margaret 119 by Wilmot 150

g gr d Lady Anne 101 by Lord Elgin 149.

g g gr d Fancy by Don Juan

g g g gr d Roulette by the Duke

g g g gr d Adelaide, bred by Mr. E. Dundas.

CCVI.—PRINCESS LOUISE. Calved June 10th, 1878. Bred and owned by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield.

Sire Curly Prince 86 g s 183

Dam Princess Victoria Adelaide 165 by Napier 156.

g gr d Violet 2nd 189 by Saracen

g g gr d Snow Drop by Zouavo

g g g gr d Young Curly

NOTE OF STOCK IN KING'S COUNTY.—Joseph Starratt, Esq., has sold the Short Horn Bull Benedict, to go to Newfoundland. The young Bull Colchester King is growing finely with Mr. Clark, and is serving a limited number of cows at five dollars each. The Bull Wetherby Star, owned by the Farmers' Agricultural Society, has done very well since the Kentville Exhibition; his Stock, while young, show the best of any yet raised. G. W. Margeson, Esq., has brought from New Brunswick a herd of eight Ayreshires.

At Oakfield there are two fine litters of pure Ellesmere Pigs.

THE NETTLE AS A TEXTILE
PLANT.

TRANSLATION OF LETTER.

Much honoured Lieutenant-Major,

Your kind letter I have just received, and hasten to say in reply, that I have related my limited experience in the cultivation and treatment of the Nettle, in a short pamphlet, "The Nettle as a plant for weaving purposes," published by Gustavus Hoefler, in Leipzig, Thal. St. 32. In this little treatise your brother will find everything in detail stated, that is necessary to a rational cultivation of the Nettle. To my knowledge the Nettle occurs in, at least some parts, of America, for there were sent me from Prairieville some Nettles to determine if they were the right kind, and I was obliged to reply in the affirmative.

To sow Nettles is not advisable, for in that case, one has a harvest not until the second season, whilst by root-cuttings or slips one may have a crop the first year. This too is to be found in my short treatise.

I shall go some of these days to Wiesbaden, and as I have myself no seeds, will see to have some sent you, in order that you may have the right sort,

Enclosed a small specimen of the Nettles cultivated here, it may interest you. I shall be happy at any time to give you any further information in my power, and subscribe myself,

With distinguished esteem,

AUGUST VON ROETHLER-LADE.

Schwalbach Cure (Baths), }
9/4/78.

NOTES FROM PAMPHLET.—PREFACE.

Complains that German industry suffers from the want of the raw material for manufacture, and in textile fabrics is there a loss to the country, for even the labour in this manufacture is largely done abroad, and thus the dependence upon foreign countries continues.

Hundreds of millions might be saved to country by cultivation in it of the materials now coming from abroad. Worth while endeavoring to ascertain whether some native products may not be in a position to take the place of the foreign. The study of the Nettle has given a few illustrations of the fruitfulness of this enquiry.

CONTENTS.

Preface.

Of the Nettle, (*Urtica urens*, *Urtica dioica*.)

Stinging of Nettles.

Character of Soil.

Manuring of Soil.

Enemies of the Nettle.

Planting of the Nettle.

Setting out of the Nettle.

Crop.

Crop for weaving purposes.

Crop for food.

Further treatment of the harvested Nettle stocks.

Strange that a plant so common should have so long fallen into neglect. Early mention of Nettle-yarn and Nettle-cloth. Nestorius relates in 9th Cent. of the fine, soft, silk-like stuff which the Nettle delivers, of the strength of the fibre, etc., applicable to cloth, stuffs, and to sailcloths and ropes.

In medicine too the Nettle played an important role at one time.

Until beginning of last century the Nettle enjoyed by side of hemp and flax an important position. Then came from East, brought by Englishmen, Cotton: the proud *foreigners* soon displaced the modest native plant.

Cotton was now, had much to recommend it, came in immense quantities; soon the Nettle fell into oblivion.

In any case in Germany, it is true "a prophet is always without honour in his own country."

Gradually remembrance of the Nettle revived, and to Garden Inspector Bouché, Professor Reulaux, Dr. Gothe, and others, the honour of reviving the memory of the Nettle is due; especially Herr Bouché has spared no trouble in studying characteristics and showing advantages of Nettle. To him authoress acknowledges indebtedness. Land in which he had tried experiments not especially favourable.

Nettle. Stinging Nettle. *Urtica*. French orties. Spread over Asia, Europe, America by different sorts.

Most valued, the Indian and Chinese, —*Urtica nivea*,—3 or 4 feet high, with oval leaves 4 in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Leaves serrate: above dark-green, below snow white. Leaf stalks long and thin. Flowers spring from axis of leaves in loose groups. Comes from China, and like Tea plant, occurs only where it is understood how to protect it by thick layers from cold, and even then only in warmer districts. It is said to have been formerly cultivated in the Palatinate. Fibres shiny and white. Malvezzi in Bologna treated it as flax, and obtained three substances which he named *Rameum* flax, *Rameum* (?), and *Rameum* a wool. Another advantage possessed by these fibres, that merely through washing, even in mid-winter, without due or special sunshine, they bleach.

In the harvest of this plant only the branches are broken off. Here it produces no seed, but, according to Bouché can propagate itself through shoots. Requires a light rich soil; even in loam and sand upon clayey bottom it remains short and stumpy.